the Democracy in Congress has so paralyzed American enterpr se and business, that mills are everywhere closing, mines shut up, furnaces blown out, and every kind of employment so curtailed that the mechanic and workingmen are not earning enough to support life in comfert; so that the farmer even deprived of a home market, and crushed down by discriminating rates of transportation, finds his corn, wheat, and wool lower than it has been within the present generation. Can the people therefore trust the machine Democracy with power, upon a shitting, evasive, and deceptive platpower, upon a shifting, evasive, and deceptive plat-

WE KNOW THE REPUBLICANS. HOW THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN.

The country has had experience in Republican party rule twenty five years, and knows its results. We therefore have no need to look at its platform, for "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The Republican party in its inception was emphatically the party of the people. It had in it substantially

ally the party of the people. It had in it substantially neither monopolist nor capitalist. It was as poor as was the convention of delegates who framed the Declaration of Independence. Taking out five men, the rest could hardly pay their board bills.

The Republican party was formed upon a grand and noble idea, to do for one class of workingmen what the Democratic party, even under Jefferson and Jackson, had failed to do. Their Democracy dealt only with the white man. The Democracy of the Republican party dealt with the black man, and aimed to give higher the people with the party dealt with the black man, and aimed to give higher the people with the aristocratic part of the Whig party, the old adversaries of the Democracy of the days of Jackson, merged themselves in the Democracy without a drop of Democratic blood, as they hoped in their veins, or a thought for the people, except as the lower classes in their party, and such of them as a quarter of a century has spared are found with the Democracy of to day largely guiding its councils in the manner we have seen.

HOW REPUBLICANS BECAME THE PARTY OF MO-

HOW REPUBLICANS BECAME THE PARTY OF MO-

The necessity for money to carry on the war drew all the bankers and capitalists into the Republican party, The immense fortunes, almost necessarily growing out of the vast expenditures of the war, fell into the hands of men who attached themselves to the party that ted them, as the iron is attracted by the magnet, and mo-

them, as the iron is attracted by the magnet, and monopolized industries and enterprises.

The necessity to bind together the eastern and western shares of the Republic by methods of quick transportation, giving reason for immense subsidies, granted to make three systems of railroads across the centinent with all their branches and fieders, created wealth in corrorations and individuals, to a degree before unbeard of, in this or any other country, and brought all those interests substantially into the Republican party. And if any stayed in the Democratic party, they were in confederation with the same class, to so arrange politics that whichever party came in power, capital, in all its varied and powerful forms, would be sure of control, and the people ground up as "between the upper and nether null stone." Thus it will be readily seen, and he who runs may read, that the Republican party is the party of monopoly, of corporate interests in every form of industry, and every department of business and finance.

The Anti-Monopolists can expect nothing from the Republican party for reasons before stated, and because it holds both houses by the rich men who are the owners of monopolies, or their paid attorneys.

CLAIMING TO PROTECT LABOR THEY ONLY PRO-

CLAIMING TO PROTECT LABOR THEY ONLY PRO-

TECT CAPITAL. True, it has in all its tariff legislation claimed to pro

the lowest degree of confort when all of them are at work who can work.

In addition to this imported cheap labor, and the use of convict labor at a nominal price wherever it could be had, thereby debasing and lowering the high standard of American labor, the perfection of machinery, by which so great a share of production is effected, has so lessened muscular effort in labor that capitalists have been enabled to utilize the labor of women and children to a very large extent to do that work who men formerly did. Thus the working man's wife and sisters are made the instruments of lowering his own rate of users.

WE WANT NO CANAL BUT OURS ACROSS THE WARTS.

pot "of goods of which the products of American industries form a large part for distribution over the
western evant at unremnerative priess,
still intribut advantage of a tariff part
es as is claimed to enable the America
ay more to American labor than the
evices as wages. It will therefore be
thus taking to itself as a rule from
, who invents them, all the good gifts
ankind in improvement in unchainery
to be the complement of somen and
fend this improved machinery. To
a to which this has gone there are
Massichusetts alone one sixth of
our own citizens. on imported articles as is claimed to enable the American producer to pay more to American labor than the foreign laborer receives as wages. It will therefore be even that capital, thus taking to itself as a rate from the poor mechanic, who invents them, all the good gifts of God gives to tomakind in improvement in unchinery for production, uses those very improvements for the purpose of still further lowering the wages of the American workman by the cupilorment of women and female children to tend this improved machinery. To illustrate the extent to which this has gone, there are 10,000 ismales in Massichusetts alone, one sixth of the wage people, working at wages out of their own homes at an average not more than 50 per central what is paid to makes.

THESE WEONGS TAINT THE VERY LIFE BLOOD OF THE PROPER,

This condition of things is not one affecting ecoquestions alone, but it goes to the very vitality of the Nation. I do not say that a workingman employed at the bench or the machine cannot be the father of as healthy children, both in body and mind as if not so employed. On the contrary, I think him far more capable in that direction than is the idle and effeminate consumer of other men's works without labor, who has incapacitated his manly powers, perhaps, by his vices, and therefore the infusion of fresh blood from the farm incapacitated his manly powers, perhaps, by his vices, and therefore the infusion of fresh blood from the farm and the workshop has been found necessary to sustain the business prosperity of the cities. But I do say that no wife or mother, from whom physiologists tell us the child must receive largely its mental endowments, was intended by the Almighty to spend her young years or mature age in standing for many hours a day behind a counter, or confined in tending a machine.

If the laboring woman had the ballot she would be able, with the assistance of her husband, father, and brother, to right this great wrong, but being decied it she becomes virtually a slave.

Employ women if you will and must, but let it be at the same remunerative wages when they do the same work as men, so that they may at the earliest moment release themselves from thraidom.

release themselves from thraidom.

The Republican party has released the colored man from bondage and given him the ballot for his protection. Why in the score of years since, has not that party by the same species of class legislation saved the white women of the Nation from deteriorating its chilth an overwhelming majority, Republicans have

With an overwheiming imagority, Republicans as spent mouths and months in devising laws for t elevation of womanhood in the Territory of Utah. it it so! Why has not some Republican statesman giv a few hours in these later years when Southern troub! have passed away, or been overlooked, to the question whether the women of the Nation, if not protected by other legislation, should not be allowed the ballot with which to protect themselves, as that party gave it for like purposes to the negro.

For these reasons, a tariff which gives to capital pro-

For these reasons, a tariff which gives to capital protection upon the ground that thereby American labor may be protected, has too often turned out by means, some of which I have mentioned, to be simply the enhancement of the profits of capital, while labor still remains substantially unrewarded, and certainly without any just share of the profits.

Herein, as experience has shown, the laboring classes have nothing to hope from the Republican party. The first and only object of protection in laying duties should be to protect labor, and never to protect capital, which can be left to protect itself, as it is amply able to do. It should, moreover, be restrained from getting

do. It should, moreover, be restrained from getting more than its fair share of the profits of production and

NOR HAS LABOR ANY HOPE FROM THAT PARTY TO AID ITS NECESSITIES OR PROTECT ITS RIGHTS.

The Republican party has granted subsidies to railcoads and steamships, erected many and expensive public buildings, spent many millions in opening the mouth of the Mississippi and leveeing its banks, and many millions in improving rivers and harbors. These grants amount to a sum equal to half the National

grants amount to a sum equal to haif the National debt. Without criticising the propriety of these grants, although some of them are open to criticism, yet these are all aids to the capitalist and land owner.

Point me to one grant or not in aid of the working man. I do not forget the eight-hour law for Government laborers and mechanics, but there never has been honesty and power enough in Republican administration to enforce that law.

When in Congress I introduced a bill and advocated it as well as I could that Congress grant aid to families of laboring men in cities to settle on the public lands in the West and make homes for themselves, and as symmunities be able to protect themselves against the Indians, and thus dispense with the cost of the army.

It slept in the proper committees of a Democratic House and Republican Senate the sleep of all proposals in favor of labor that knows no waking.

This bill would have began another much-needed reform, the reduction to a skeleton of the regular army which is expensively useless in time of peace.

Let Congress expend half of the vast sum, \$30,000,000, now appropriated to the army for its varied expendiures, in organizing and disciplining the militia to be trained under the authority of the States, instead of the paltry \$200,000, herefore given, and we shall have a military force as a reliance in every emergency.

penditures, in organizing and acceptual consistency of the paltry \$200,000, heretofore given, and we shall have a military force as a reliance in every emergency, like the trained and organized militia of Massachusetts and the National Guard of New York, the first armed bedies at the Capital when in danger in '61.

The Republican party has in its ranks many good, true, and censcientious men, who followed its fortunes and carried its elections because it protected the labor of the South in its rights, and claimed to protect the laborer of the North in his wages.

I call the attention of such men to the fact that that party has failed to do either. Laboring men are out of employment and starving, after a quarter of a century of Republican rule. Nay, more! It is well known in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and how far in other parts of the North I leave the good and just-minded of those localities to speak, capital has coerced the votes of the laboring men to its own purposes by threats, intimidation, and in some cases worse means. The negro of the South, also, cannot go to the ballot-box for fear of the shot-gun, and if he does the ballot-box stuffer puts in two votes to neutralize his one.

To the substantiation of these facts I call upon the laboring men of both sections to bear witness. Is it not so! You know as I know; you feel as I feel upon this matter. I submit to the producer, whether he has any hope as against the inroads of capital upon the rights of labor or the grasp of monopolies which absorb all the profits of production, until we have in this country, even in its youth, almost infancy as regards the length of life of Nations, richer men than in any other country in the world, however enslaved that country may be, for a man cannot be poorer than starvation.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION ON FINANCE RESPONSI-

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATION ON FINANCE RESPONSI-BLE FOR THE PRESENT DISTRESSED STATE OF BUSINESS.

In the matter of finance there is nothing to hope from the Republican party, any more than from the Demoeratic party. The bankers and capitalists of both parties uniting together have controlled for twenty years the financial legislation of the Nation. And the result I What have we just seen I With money enough in the country for all its wants; with no substantial drain from abroad; with an accumulation of wealth such as the world never has seen; with a crop of corn and wheat almost untouched, and another one about to be garnered; with a stock of petroleum already produced sufficient for the consumption of the world for a year; with nearly a year's stock already produced of cotton goods; with more than six months' stock of woollen goods as they will average; with a production of iron than leaves its further production impossible until greater consumption becomes possible; with provisions in such abundance that the means of sustaining life are cheaper than before for lifty years; yet, because of our financial system, in every class of business embarrassments and failures to an unheard of extent with banks locking up their money in millions upon multions, and allowing their customers, who by our financial system have been made dependent upon them, to be runned; the producing laborer goes about the street intemployed; and the farmer's wheat, which with our faithers was a measure of value, is a drug in the market; and that which he raises to-day, produced by the sweat of his face, is without profit to his industry! result! What have we just seen! With money enough

We, the despised Greenbackers, offered a remedy for teet and cherish American labor, but always only as an in Congress more than fifteen years ago proposed that adjunct to American capital. Capital engaged in manadjunct to American capital. Capital engaged in manufactures and other industries can only be successful when the American laborer is well paid, and surrounded with the conforts of life. But how hittle has the greed of capital allowed or comprehended this great fact; to prove which I need only to recall to your minds how capital chading under even a partially fair division of its great profits with labor, has sought to relieve itself from this scant measure of justice even. By the importation of foreign labor from every country whence it could be brought, from the Chinas to the western shores of the Atlantic.

Why have they done this? Because these imported laborers can and for a time do, live on what would starve the American working meand so candwork very much ebeaper, for it has ever been the rule and it the workingmen do not take the remedy for this fearful states of things into their own hands, ever will be the rule that the wages of labor are only so much and no more as will support him and his wife and children in the lowest degree of comfort when all of them are at work who can work.

In addition to this imported cheap labor, and the use of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be of convict labor at a noningal price wherever it could be not at a low rate of the purpose of securing a back currency only. Con

out the convent of the United States.

I hold such a caual in time of peace destructive to

our commerce. San Francisco has become an "entre-pot" of goods of which the products of American in

our own citizens.

No in prace or war we must control that canal.

The Republican party has done nothing to protect
the interests and dignity of the country in this behalf,
and the Democracy refuse to promise even to do any

THE PROPER OFF NOTHING PROM THE OLD PARTIES Experience, the best teacher, therefore established the fact that commerce, the industries, the laboring man, the anti-monopolist, the greenbacker, the farmer or other small producers, all of whose interests are identical, can get or hope nothing from either or both the present organized parties.

The Republican party is bound hand and foot to

apitalized monopoly.

The Democratic party is governed in its conventions by a combination of a solid South, from whence no laboring man, white or black, is a delegate, and where the pristocracy of capital alone is heard, and the political machine corruptions of substantially a single State of he North, which confederacy dominates its platform and nominates its candidates and holds them firmly in its grip if elected. THE PROPER THE GOVERNING CLASS.

What then is the duty of the classes of men just enumerated, in the coming National election f They, by numbers as well as intelligence-for everybody knows more than anybody,-ought to be the governing classes, under the theory of our constitution. They stand in the same social, business and other relations to the class of men in the old parties who believe they are of right the governing class, and who, in fact, by the control of party and other machinery, are the gov-erning class, as did our fathers in the time of the revo-lution to the clergy, the officials and offshoots of British aristocracy who claimed to be, and believed they were the governing classes,

DECLARE YOUR INDEPENDENCE!

You have the power to make this Government your Government, as did your fathers. This can only be done by acting together! Be not deceived, stand by each other! Let the people unite for the good of the people! To prevent such union has been the policy of the leaders, monopolists of all shades of opinion enemies of the people, who, while they join together in fact in control of the Government, claim to belong to different parties. You know that it makes no differ-ence to you whether one set of them or the other is in power, no burden on the people is lightened, no mo-nopoly is crusned.

WHOEVER WINS, THE WORKING MAN GETS ONLY A CURSE.

Whichever party carries on the Government, labor ing men and women are permitted to enjoy only the benefits of the primeval curse: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." You enjoy none of God's blessings! Why not! You earn and produce them all -all that He vouchsafes to man, save the air we

—all that he vouchages to man, save the air we breathe. They are yours in the sight of high heaven! Stand together and a just share of them is yours. In other lands the just rights of the people are only to be got out of the hands of their enemies and rulers by the bayonet and the bullet. But in America as yet, thank God and your brave fathers, the ballot, the freeman's sheld and sword, is left to you, and you can if you stand together protect vourselves against all opif you stand together protect yourselves against all op-pressive, unjust and purchased legislation, which bur-dens the people and undermines the free institutions of

THE BALLOT IN DANGER FROM THE BRITISH PARTY. How long will the precious ballot be left to every The people must act now and assert their pow

they may lose it forever. Already the British party in this country, those who

ape the British aristocracy, wear clothes which are imported, largely without paying duties, because they feel that an American mechanic cannot make cloth

good enough for them; can only be waited upon by British servants, and cut their whiskers even British fashion, so as to appear as un-American as possible; are saying to each other; why should the lower classes have the ballot, and thus the masses rule the country against us? Or as one of their magazines published in Boston expresses it, "A few old families have the traditional right to govern the politics of Massachusetts." So that in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as a beginning, we find each legislature striving in its turn to throw every obstruction, hindrance, and impediment in the way to prevent the poor man exercising a freeman's right to cast his ballot, and to drive him from the polls by requiring money qualifications and all other devices that ingenuity may invent. By these means khode Island is governed by the few and not by the many, by an aristocracy of birth and wealth, and not by the people. In the late general election for members of Congress in that State, 5,0°21 votes only were thrown by all parties in the election of a member of Congress, while at the West where a free ballot is still in the hands of every man, at the same election 63,286 votes were required in the election of a Con-

in the Government!

Let every true American ponder upon these figures. Let every true American portier upon those against, and inquire, whither is the country drifting! If such inequalities are possible in the beginning, what will be the end! Let the people arise in their might and bring back the Government where our revolutionary fathers placed it, on the foundation of freedom, with equal rights, equal burdens, equal privileges, and equal powers to all men.

HOW THE PEOPLE LOST THEIR CONTROL OF THE

GOVERNMENT.

Why have the people lost or forborne to exercise this great power? At first there were two parties contending for great principles; the Federal against the Democrat'e. The one represented the capitalist, the monopolist, and those believing that kingly Government was best, if it was a home Government, although will-

nopelist, and those believing that kingly Government was best, if it was a home Government, although willing to aid in the expulsion of King George's Government. Hamilton and Adams led this; Jefferson and Madison led the other.

The divisions were se great that in that day there was no third party. When the Federal party was in power we had the alien and sedition laws, and judges appointed at midnight, and aristocratic forms of office.

Under Jefferson and Madison the people held sway, and called themselves the Democracy as in fact they were; and then, republican simplicity of manners, economy in Government, and respect for the rights of the people were the order of the day.

This state of things continued until the time of Jackson; in his administration a great banking monopoly was broken down. Then arose only minor questions between the parties industrial and economic, about which there was really not much difference. And until the question of the abolition of slavery arose, it was exceedingly difficult to distinguish the parties by their platforms, except that in the Democratic platforms there was always a pledge to the resolutions of 98. This contention on the slavery question produced the war. How the war enabled the monopolists to get possession of both parties I have already shown. Since then actual differences between the parties in matter of principle have in fact died out, or only enough kept up to have a distinction. Witness the attempt of the convention at Chicago to make its platform appear to be as nearly as possible like the Republican platform on the tariff question, and yet not be the same.

THE MONOPOLIST ALWAYS WINS IN ELECTIONS.

THE MONOPOLIST ALWAYS WINS IN ELECTIONS.
The cuming of the monopolists and capitalists has taught them that if they can only keep the people of the country voting according to party lines, they then can govern the country whichever party prevails. Did I need evidence of this, it would be in the declaration ascribed to the largest and ablest railroad king in the country, Mr. Gondi, who is said to have testified before a committee, in substance, that when he had a benorat, and whenever a Kepabukan legislature to manipulate he was a Democrat, and whenever a Kepabukan legislature to manipulate he was a Democrat, and whenever a Kepabukan legislature, he was a findent in the best manner we cam; and purpless that you help the can be thanked by the publican. That is to say, to carry his measures, but when beland of the people together in the best manner we cam; and purpless that you help the can manipulate he was a Democrat, and whenever a Kepabukan legislature, he was a believed in the best manner we cam; and purpless that you help the can indiscriminately; but both sets of his members were alwayed as which party wins. He is end, and I hold deer, and without the carly in purpless that you have been known to the consumer candidate; you

Might we not learn something from the fate of the African negroes? In their own country, each tribe had its Fetish and they fought each other for its supremacy, and both sides sold the prisoners captured in those

Mark this: The laborers and the people never win!

Let no man say that I desire to array one class in this country against another class. Not so. I wish to set all classes against the corraptionists, the plunderers and the absorbers of other people is array them against sweeping by bought legislation, and speaking for the whole people I desire to array them against such me only. And if to any it seems differently left him reflect that among the common people of the country there is no political bribery, corruption, or desire to do saything except to have good government, under which men may earn for themselves and their families a whole some subsistence and a fair competence.

Every convention of either party is prevented, if possible, from nominating any pronounced friend of the laboring man or Anti-Monopolist to high office Witness the fate of Mr. Thurman, the most accomplished Democratic statesman of all, in the convention.

VOIE TORETHER IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

What then is the remedy for those so menstrons Mark this: The laborers and the people never win!

a third candidate in the field those who vote for him will throw away their votes." Be it so. The voter will do worse than throw away his vote if he votes for either candidate of the Monopolists. Such vote thereby perpetuates the rule of his oppressors without protest, if by his vote he puts or keeps either in power.

The same argumest was used in 1848 to the abolitionists, that they should not vote for Van Buren to establish free soil. And again the same ery went out in 1852 when the Whig and Democratic parties made the same platform on the slavery question to crosh out the Abelition party forever. But the true hearted Free Soilers stood firm, and appeared, if you phrase, to throw away their votes, but though the Democracy elected their candidate with only four States in opposition, yet in 1856 the Free-Soilers, the despised third party elected Fremont, who was nounted out by the returning beards of that day, but the Whig party was destroyed. And in 1860, by the third party of '52, Lincola was elected and the Democrate party was worse than destroyed. As its majority gravitated to treasen and armed rebeliion I left it then to serve the country as now I do.

Fear not. The people will not have to wait eight years for their triumph. Everything, including politics, travels faster new, as there are more railroads and telegraphs to distribute intelligence.

In politics, as in everything else, there is a seed time of the state of the country as now and the politics, as in everything else, there is a seed time of the country as an everything else, there is a seed time of the country as a low and the country as an everything else, there is a seed time of the country as a low as a country to distribute intelligence.

In politics, as in everything eise, there is a seed time and harvest. He who expects to reap must sow and he can't reap when he ought to be sowing, and the Presidential crop is harvested only once in four years.

In framing your electoral ticket, make a fusion in all the States with the supposed minority, and make it upon this theory : not that you are going to vote for the electors of any candidate opposed to your interests. not that the friends of the other candidate are going to vote for yours, but agree that you will run the same electoral ticket, provided the electors who compose it are, as they ought to be, reputable men who will be bound by their honorable undertakings, which is all there is that binds the electoral college to vote in any direction; and then have it agreed that the electoral vote of the State shall be divided in the electoral college according to the number of votes thrown for your candidate and the number of votes thrown for the other candidate on the same ticket. The number of votes which each candidate gets will be known with substantial accuracy long before the official count is made. Therefore you will have every insentive to vote for your candidate, because the larger number of votes you cast the more electoral votes will your candidate get, and the less will the other have. And those who are voting for the same electors with you will throw as many votes as they can for their candidate in order that he shall have as large a share of the electoral vote of the State as possible, neither in fact voting for vote for yours, but agree that you will run the same vote of the State as possible, neither in fact voting for the candidate of the other. Thus you will show your strength and hold the balance of power.

ORGANIZE, Organize in every State, and present at the polls an electoral ticket, and support it with your votes.

When the word " organize " is used, at once springs up to the mind the political machines which have been created, caucuses, conventions, and delegates who can be bought and sold in the market like sheep; the contrivances by which the people's enemies have conspired to take away their rights.

By that word I mean nothing of that sort. Organize

By that word I mean nothing of that sort. Organize in your workshop; agree to vote together for one ticket. There need to be no great and expensive meetings. You can vote together without a brass band just as well as you can with one. Torchlight processions are an invention of your enemies to deceive you into following their banner and marching to their music, and into not voting for your own interests, and the interests of your wives and your children.

Therefore let the people stand together and vote together and sow the seeds of a great and victorious party, if not at this election at the next. It you do not sow now, you will not reap then; nor is it at all certain that the seed has not been already sown, and will fractify by your votes into a substantial if not our

fractify by your votes into a substactial if not com plete victory at this election.

THE PROPLE'S PARTY WILL TRIUMPH. The producers, the workingmen, the greenback me

men will but vote their convictions, irrespective of deluding party eries, the people can achieve a victory now; and there is no power on earth that can prevent it. Let us then organize a "People's Party." repre-

it. Let us then organize a "People's Party," representing every shade of political belief that a true Democrat or a true Republican, loving his country, loyal to her free institutions, wishing for her prosperity and glory, which alone can be had when the people are prosperous, when the laborer is fully paid, and when there is a fair division of the production of enterprise and labor, can or ought to hold.

It seems to me certain that at worst, even in the infancy of our organization, we can hold the balance of power between the two old parties; so that if we cannot wholly prevent bad and unjust legislation, we can force them to band together to enact it, and thus show themselves in form, as they are in fact, confederated against the people.

In many States, if we exert our strength, we already held the balance of power. In quite one hundred Congressional districts, less than one thousand votes will determine whether a friend of labor and the people or the tool of monopoly shall have a seat in Congress. Let us organize therefore, in every district, to see to it that no man goes to Congress from any district who is ELECT STATE LEGISLATURES.

Again, in balanced States make an alliance with

Minorities naturally gravitate toward each other. Give them some State officers and take others to yourseelves upon an agreement that both parties shall vote the same ticket. Be particular to see to it that your own friends are sent to the State Legislaturea. There are many States where laws are needed for the protection of the workingmen, the farmer and the merchant against oppressors and monopolies, and if these will stand together, they can get that protection in spite of the monopolist. For example, in the State of New York as elsewhere, the producers and traders and consumers need cheap transportation and competition between water borne freight and the railroads. The laboring men and toiling women want a five-cent-fare law for the elevated railroad. The mechanics need a good lien law. All need a law to limit the hours of labor, whether a woman toiling in a mill or -tanding behind a counter, or a conductor or driver standing on a car. If anybody tells you that this is class legislation, reply to him, "Yes, we knew it; we are legislating for our class a little while, for it is the first time we have had an opportunity. The other class has had legislation enough to last them for a hundred years."

To the Greenback Labor Party and the Anti-Monopolist same ticket. Be particular to see to it that your own

To the Democratic Party of Massachusetts:

As your representative I carried the principles which you have twice enunciated as your platform in your

evils t. How can the people, the true Democracy, represents the processes themselves of their Government, to make laws to protect their own interests and to redress these great wrongs and cause the plunderers to disgorge their robberies from the treasury f.

VOIR FOR A THIRD PARITY; YOU WILL NOT LOSE YOUR VOIY.

The cry has already gone torth:—" If the neople put a third candidate in the field those who vote for him will throw away their votes." Be it so. The voter will do worse than throw away his vote if he votes for either candidate of the Monopolists. Such vote thereby experiences that have hereafted or sated, rejected your principles, spurned your platform and instead of taking any stateman of the Democracy on the action of such a convention, or regardless of the nation of such a convention, or regardless of the interests of the people and of Democratic nor useful. I shall, therefore, units myself with the laboring nor naid the true Democracy of the control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and I invite country, to do my endeaver with them to bring back the Government into control of the people and of the Control of the people and of Democratic nor useful. I shall, therefore unite myself with the laboring mon and the true Democratic nor useful. I shall, therefore unite myself with the laboring mon and the true Democratic nor useful. I shall, therefore unite myself with the laboring mon and the true Dem

There are some who call themselves Democrats that I would a little rather would not come with us; they are not of us. To the housest and fair minded between the control of the bound of the model between the duty lies in an opposite direction I bid a kindly political farewell until their conscientions patriotism shall bring them back in the near future to later with me again in the people's course, admitting that if I saw not too wheely, I saw better than they did the necessity for a change from party to country.

Lowell, Mass., August 12, 1884.

[NOTE, I have issued this address at an exploration that

Lowell, Mass., August 12, 1884.

[Nors. I have issued this address at an earlier day than I had intended at the desire of many trusted and calculations. It is a sure what against my own in smeat, because it thus that the People's compagned should be a short sharp, and decisive one, and should not be begun in fact, except perfix was skirned for our unit some thirty days later; and a had begun to have had the colvantage of a disc a "statement of principles by the Bemericatic samisfate for our I reveloper, and as or tames from his own declarations whether recenture some of his public opinions he might not show himself better than the official action of his party has shown itself by its platform.]

ORGANIZING FOR BUTLER. A CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS AND OTHERS TO BE HELD IN BOSTON ON AUGUST 20. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I

Worcester, Aug. 18 .- Colonel N. A. Plympton of this city, who resigned a few days ago his posi-tion as Chairman of the Democratic State Control Com-mittee, has issued invitations to-day to prominent Democrats all over the state to attend a conference of "friends" of General Butler, to be held at the Revere House, Boston, at noon on August 20. It is the intention at this meeting to take steps to perfect an organization of the Builer party in every voting preciset in the State. Colone Plying on has a more in imate knowledge than any scher man with the various parts of the Denocratic machine in this Sate, and is every Democratic local committee is more or less infected with Batterion, his facilities for creating a formidable Builer organization in the State are unsurpassed. It is expected that Colonel Definition of Batterion and Colonel Definition of Batterion and the Democratic Sate Courtel committee, who resigned because of the new Builer State Committee, while Plympton will direct the National campaign of the Builer party.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 18, 1884.

CIVIL BERVICE EXAMINATIONS - The Civil Service Con missioners say that it will be necessary to hold examina-tions in the Southern states and some of the Northern States soon, as the eligible registers are being rapidly de-plet d. The Soures is which era singular their to be earliest held are Alabama, Ackaissa, Call ornis, Con-necticut, Plerida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minne-sota, Missispipt, Missouri, Noth Carolina, South Caro-lina, Texas and Wisconsis.

THE LOCK-BOX CONTRACT -Fifth Auditor Alexander and Deputy Fourts Auditor Davis, of the Tressury De-partment, and Inspector Henderson of the Post Office Department, have been designated a committee to con-sider questions arising out of the award of a contract for supplying lock-boxes to post offices during the cur-rent flaces year. No STARVATION AT FORT PECK.-The Indian Office re-

ceived to day a report from S. E. Suider, Indian Agent at the Fort feck Agency, which discussifis the stories which have been told recently of starvation among the Indians at that agency.

KILLED BY BEING RUN OVER. Jacob Meyers, the seven-year-old son of Isaac Meyers, a New-York merchant, living in the Reardon

cottage, Far Reckaway, L. I., was pushed off the station platform of the Long Island Railroad, on Sunday night, and fell under a ner. One of his legs was cut off and the lower part of his body crushed, causing death two hours later. A DAY FOR FAVORITES.

HAPPY BOOK-MAKERS AT SARATOGA.

THE RACES WON BY HART, NETTLE, W. R. WOOD-ARD AND JOCOSE,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18 .- Walden's gelding Hart was a hot favorite for the first race to-day and a good winner, making the five furiones in 1:0319. In the second race Power's golding Nettic was a favorite, yet create a surprise and accordingly backed her to a con-siderable amount. But New le won in fine shape. In the was barred in the Catheart auction pools, and in the books the olds were 1 to 10. He won with hands down

The first race was for a purse of \$300 for two-year olds allowances; five turiougs. Eight starters-McElmes.'s (100, Anderson); Brown's filly Joybell (107, Taylor); Medinger's gelding Fairmount (100, Maynord); Brown's flily Burgundia (1031g, Grant); McLaughite's colf Leonidas (103, Fisher); Walden's gelding Hart (10812, Blaylock), and Casedy's gelding Reed (10842, Steval). Pools—Hart \$100, Reed \$90, Leonidas \$30, Joybell \$25. Little Mard \$15, and the field \$30. Books-Hart 6 to 5, Reed 2 to 1, Joybell and Leonidus cach 6 to 1, Little Maid and Fairmount each 10 to 1, Fidele 15 to 1, and Bur, undea 20 to 1. The order of the first four was Reed, rider of Lettle Maid (Anderson) was unborsed, but escaped injury. Hart went forward at this point, and carthat his colors first to the fluish line by a length and a half, Reed second, six lengths in advance of Leonidas toird, fell wed over the line by Fid-1., Fairmount, Burgunda and Jo bell; then came the Little Maid riderless. Anderson claimed, as the cause of his fall, that Stovall (on Reed) run blur into the fence. Time, 1.034g. Mutuals paid, \$13.80.

The second race, purse \$450, included penalties and

alio-ances; one mile and a half. Three starters-t'ogh-Stanhope (6, 109, Blaytock); Bonie's gelding Nettle (5, 103, Arnold: Pools-Nettle \$30), Easter \$65, and

H anybody tells you that this is class legislation, reply to him, "Yes, we know it; we are legislating for our class a little while, for it is the first time we have had an opportunity. The other class has had legislation enough to last them for a hundred years."

To the Greenback Labor Party and the Anti-Monopolist organization and to the laboring men:

I had accepted the selection of your conventions as candidate for President. Anxious for the success of the principles which you represent, in which, as you know, I so heartly concurred, I presented, as you have tearned, as your representative, your platforms to the Democratic Convention, in the hope if it were possible, that they might be adopted and made the rule of that party, which should be composed of your friends and alites.

For reasons that I have made apparent, your prin-

FIRST BACK, MISSES STAKES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS, one Stables Odenbar Glenday 3 107 ogan besting Fen Brooks 99 THIRD BACE, POCHAHONTAS STAKES, THREE-YEAR-Nome, Sire, II
Modesty War Dunce
There I to From X
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POTIETH MACH, % MILE. Webpt Name.

His basels, Laures \$55.

Record Have Swen ey \$100, Globber \$16.
This lines Swens : \$1.0, Witte htt \$25. Tola \$15.
Emma \$6, Mark Swens \$5. Fedomy \$4.
Foresticker Swens : \$5. Fedomy \$4.
Foresticker Swens : \$5. Fedomy \$4.
Foresticker Swens : \$0. Globarine \$45, Inspector \$15. Vola \$11, Fedom Holler \$10. ESTRIES AT MONMOUTH PARK.

FIELDS OF RABE MERTY AND BRILLIANT SPORT To-day's racing at Monmouth Park will be of

care excedence. To delds for the Moet & Chandra Stakes and Month out Hand cap are sufficient in size and superculive in quality, while to every other race the on ought to bring out a big crowd. PRINCE BACE, HANDREAP, 34 SHO

Occuper.
P. Lorthard
D. D. Withers
E. Hedhers
G. L. Lorthard
Str & Fee Greatly 5 stores and 4 stores to a 3 paquirer 3 stores to a 4 to real to a 4 to real to a 4 to a 5 stores to a 5 s Hagbea | tanamer... Lynchburg ... SECOND RACE, MOUT & CHANDON STAKES, TWO-YEAR

OLDS, 34 MILE. Name Sire
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1 on cycles K afforms -undeker ----Lordiard ... G. L. Lorillard Sound J. E. Kelly Annie Bush filly Clipsiana Stable East Lyane

THIRD RACE, MONMOUTH HANDICAP, 119 Owner.

Outlier Street Monitor Glonelg.

OL Lordlard Monitor Glonelg.

Dwyer products Barles Street Stillet

D. D Withers Kingrise King in introduction of Glonelg.

Mr. Keiso technology of Glonelg.

G. L. Lordlard Tafagar Sing Altonomy G. L. Conlard Consected Glonelg.

L. Chase Boy Cuize Sindou Weight (aramel... FOURTH RACE, HANDICAP, 114 MILES. B Scotland ... 6 A salisa Dayer K Ernest Hari.ord John Morga M: Pilawick Hermit, Lytton Saxon Economy raquirer Bondmoder B sotland

L. Hughes J. E. McDonald... Sam Brown (late Retheblid G. Reusseau 4 Giroda Leamington 6 G. Sutcliffe FIFTH RACE, SELLING, 1 MILE. Agr. Weight. Name
4 102 Parapseo
4 05 Emmission
5 103 Harriet
9 10 Harriet
6 1 Macuika Coit. Name. Swift Wandering

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB FALL MEETING. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The entries to the stakes to be run for at the Pail meeting of the National Jockey Club, which begins October 21, closed on Friday.

Among the stable owners represented in the nominations are Pierre and George L. Lordlard, the Dwyer Brethers, Commodors Kitson, Appieby and Johnson, "Mr. Kelso," Governor Bowie, Davis and Ball, E. J. "Mr Kelso," Governor Bowie, Dovis and Hall, E. J. Baidwin, of Califernia; "Mr. Charces," W. Jenniusz, E. J. McEliacel, R. W. Wa den, W. P. Burch, F. J. McGliboen and G. R. Budanam. In the eight's ake 173 horses have seen nournated, beluding such horses as Katapan, Knight of Elerslie, Pan que, Tha-keray, Louiseite, Drak-, Carter, General Monroe, Monitor, Frina, Shenardoah, He b rt, P. na ore, War Eagle, Himalaya, Austrian, Rica, He-land-Tee, Jim Remwick, Trafalgar, Compensation, Miss Woodford, Barnes, George K uney, Tolm Jack of Hearts, Deep Duck, Mittle E., and all the famous Eastern two-year-oids.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKETERS AT HOME. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 .- Seven members of

the Philad-lphia cricket team reached this city this afternoon. They were met by a few friends; no public recept on took place. In September the team will play a picked Canadian and English eleven, and in October public dinner will be tendered to the members at the Union League Clab. The prizes to be presented by the

adies of Philadelphia for the best averages made butsmen and bowers wille in England will be awarded after the match in September. A VICTORY FOR THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

BEATING THE CHICAGO NINE-AN INTERESTING GAME IN BROOKLYN-OTHER CONTESTS.

The game of baseball at the Polo Grounds Yesterday between the New-York and Chicago League clubs was a much better played one than the contest of cinbs was a much belter played one than the contest of Saturday, and yet it was not a perfect one by any means. About 1,200 spectators were present and they easily the game keenly. Dorgan pitched with effect but was wild in his delivery at times. The New-Yorks scored first, Gillespie gaining his base on called balls and soing around to third on a wild throw by First and scoring on McKlinnon's fly out to left field. The Chicago nine tied the score in the fourth inning and took the lead in the fifth. They held the lead up to the muth lum the local players won the game amid general The store was as follows:

New York. | r. | 15 | po | a. | c. | Chicago, | r. | 15 | po | a. 5 6 27 12 8 Totals 3 5 27 15 Runs scored each inning:

Cheago 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 3

Hunn carned—New York 1; Cheago 0, Pirst base on errors
New York 3; Chicago 0, Pirst base on balls—New
York 4; Chicago 5, Struck out—New York 5; Chicago
7 Letton bases—New York 5; Chicago, 5, Total base hits—New York 9; Chicago, 5, Three base hits—Warl Two
have hits—Caskins, Wild pitches—None, Passed balls—
Pint, 2, Time of game—Two hours, Umpire—Mr. Mc.
Lean. Lean.

An interesting match was played at the Washington Park, Brocklyn, yesterday, be ween the vel-ran Atlantic players and Buck ye (100. The contest was arranged to the benefit of an old man named "wike" Heary, and fully 2,000 spectarors were present. With one exception, wison, the velerans were old Atlantic players, and they forcibly thustrated their tamiliarity, with the same by defeating their younger our manual in the same

pire-Mr. Householder. Time, 130.

The Buffilo and New-York League clubs play at the Polo Gr unds to-day, and the Metropolitan and Brooklya clubs at the Metropolitan Park.

Pirisht Ro. Aug. 18.—An exciting game was played in re code, between the Metropolitan and Alegheoy Clubs. The Metropolitan players only made four lifts. The fielding play on both sides was good. Subjoined is the score:

rundry glow of health. They were all glad to get back to America. The Joy of Myers's return was somewhat al-

reporter who mot him on the pier. "These are my seren at v-r cups seized, and they talk about charging us 45 per cont duty. They are worth all told probably \$200, but you need not say that, for they may put an under-

coat."
"How many prizes did you win ?"
"I took seventeen record prices altogether. We have been elsent two months, and have had a good time. We were sell treated, but In wer expect to go back to Estand. The United States suits me. Besides, I don't like

"Why did you not meet George!"
"I supp se it was because he was afraid to meet ma. I was constone to compete with dim again, and several races were arranged with that view, but he put in as fallies. We were to un at #80, 1,200 and 1,500 varies, but he falled to come to time. All the sum, I see all over England. I made the record for half a mile 1,552.5. I won every scratch race and lost two kandings.

48 3.5 accords. Fredericks defeated George at 100 varia y a nativated. He heat everyheds who can with he experted to the second point. We say a me of the spectral papers attacked him saying the say of the appellancy like timether. However, he would of he contacts except that at Liverpool, whose the prejudice gainst him was so strong we decided Heat he for interacting to be enter."

the prejudice spains him was so strong we decided it was best for Survay no to enter."

I se young ame ever will take part in all the coming championship contests of the none clubs.

THE COURTS.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY A COPPER WIRE. John Elfers filed a libel in the United States District Court on Securday against the brig J. H. Lane,

claiming \$2,500 damages for injuries received through what he charges to be the neglect and cruel you the master, shore by name, and the lack of soffice at medical supplea or the brig, during a voyage from For land, Me., & on a American perts in 1883. He says that he shipped in the orig October 25, 1883, and about a week after word, walle wasking a disk pan, ran a copper wire lates ward, while washing a disk pan, ran a copper wire in the paint of his right hand. The master compelled him to confinite his work without treatment of the wind channing that the key of the seed one chast was lost, 69 becomes 1 an English as ip was sailed and medeline, who concurred. Arriving a Bunna Arrea the masef k p him aboard the vessel for less days before he would allow Imboard the vessel for less days before he would allow Imboard the vessel for less days before he would allow Imboard the vessel for less here he would allow Imboard the vessel for less her formed either to be a confident of the process of the cort of the appearance of the master than the confident him to be so the cort of the confident him to be a confident him to be

THE WALL STREET BANK IN COURT. Deputy Attorney-General Post obtained from Justice Bartlett yesterday in the Supreme Court. Chamhers, an order directing the directors of the Wall Street Bank e show cause on Monday next why an injunction should not be granted restraining the directors from recriving any moneys due the bank, from paying them out or from interfering with the assets. Mr. Pest also ap-

or from interfering with the assets. Mr. Pest also appried for a receiver for the bank and asket for a prelimary injunction. Justic Battle t declined to grant to tempo any injunction and as not leshound be given to the bank. This notice was subsequently sent, and argument will be made to-day upon the application.

The compliant sets forth that the bank was incorporated under the laws of this State in October last, what capital of \$500,000, and that it closed its doors on August 11. Wilhers, Paine, supermendent fine Banking Depar nearly deposed that he had reported to the Attorney-General had he bank was nopplessly insolvent, and upon this report the Attorney-General asks for a dissolution of the corporation.

EXECUTING MARRIAGE VOWS WITH A KNIFE. Louise and William Johnson were united in matrimony in 1871. Mrs. Johnson now says that her husband sough: to execute his marriage vow with a knife, with which he pursued her, one, therefore, thinks tust she should cave \$30 a week altmony, and her lawyer, Jusshould cave \$30 a week attimony, and her lawyer, Justice Steckler, asks for counsel fees of \$300 in effecting a
legal separation between sussaid and wife. Mrs. Johnson
says that her busband a managing botels in this city and
at R. ckaway Beach and can well affort to pay her all
she asks pending the determination of her suit. Mr.
Johnson asserts vehemently that he binnelf is the victim, that his wife is the one who has inflicted martial
put behavent by beating him and that she is now living
with another man. Justice Barties thas recorred in decision in the supreme Court, Chambers, on the applies
tion for attmony and counsel fees.

THE "MISER-PRINTER'S " FORTUME. Seven lawyers and all the relatives of John Russell, the miser-printer," who left \$40,000 on his death-brother ousius and kin more remote-sat for two hours in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, seeking to prove that they all—lawyers included—were entitled to the iten's share of the printer's bank account. Joseph Taore, who swore that he knew Jamos Fussel is 1857, declared that anty-count stoned man in the reen was James the brother of John.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREMR COURT—CHAMBERS—Pefore Bartlett, J.—Nos. 67, 100, 127, 138, 149, 161, 163, 167, 178, 185, 191, 194, 194,

197.
HURROGATE'S COURT—Rollina, S.—No day calendar.
SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before O Gorman, I.— No day calendar.
COMMON PLANS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Beach, J.-No care